DECEMBER 18, 1788. THE NUMBER 334.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

New York, Nov. 10, 1788.

On the first of February next, will be published in this City,

THE

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

AND

UNIVERSAL REGISTER,

FOR JANUARY, 1789.

BEING NUMBER I OF VOLUME II.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

THE extenfive circulation of the American Magazine for the year paft, has induced a defire to enlarge its plan very confiderably; and by adding to it a UNIVERSAL REGISTER, to embrace a variety of important objects, which were beyond the reach of a work of this kind in the ordinary method. Inftead of confining its view to light eſſays, and valuable fugitive pieces, the preſent deſign is to trace to their ſource the hiſtorical and political concerns of the United States. The efforts of an individual, however ſtrenuous, would be equal to ſo arduous an undertaking; in conſideration of which, the original proprietor was led to the idea of aſſociating a number of LITERARY CHARACTERS, in hopes that their united exertions might produce a work worthy of a place in the Labraries of the Literati—not only entertaining to readers of the preſent day, but eminently uſeful to poſterity. Several gentlemen therefore are now united as Proprietors, and have poſſeſſed themſelves of many valuable materials; of which that extenſive and important collection made by EBENEZER HAZARD, Eſq; the records of the *United Colonies* of New-England, and *Gov Winthrop's Journal*, or hiſtory of the ſettlement of Maſſachuſetts, form a part.

Their plan is to publiſh monthly; and that each publication ſhall conſiſt of 104 pages, fifty ſix of which will contain ſuch uſeful and entertaining eſſays in proſe and verſe as are uſually found in magazines. The remainder will be devoted to American State Papers, ſuch as royal grants, charters commiſſions, inſtructions, &c. &c. whether to companies or individuals, with other intereſting official papers, and authentic manuſcripts which reſpect the diſcovery, ſettlement, and hiſtory of America; and particularly of the *United States*: Theſe will be arranged in chronological order.

It has been often obſerved that the Anglo Americans are the only people on earth who can trace their hiſtory by the indubitable teſtimony of authentic records and unmutilated official papers; and it has been as frequently lamented by the lovers of uſeful ſcience, that no particular account of the origin and complete eſtabliſhment of this riſing empire hath yet been given to the world. The documents upon which it ſhould be founded, have never been heretofore collected for public inſpection; and it is degrading to ſeek for ſuch a work in a foreign country.

The utility and very intereſting nature of this undertaking are ſo obvious, that the Proprietors cannot but flatter themſelves they ſhall be favoured with the public patronage, which they earneſtly ſolicit; and that generous ſubſcriptions will enable them to proſecute with ſpirit the moſt expenſive attempt of the kind which has ever been made in America.

From the advantageous ſituation of New-York, its extenſive and encreaſing commerce, its being the ſeat of *Federal Government*, and conſequently the center of intelligence, will be derived many peculiar advantages: But on a very extenſive correſpondence, and on an unequalled maſs of materials already collected, the proprietors reſt their principal hopes of ſucceſs.

Gentlemen ſuitably qualified in the different profeſſions are engaged to furniſh the proprietors of this work with impartial reviews of new publications.

Religious and political *Controverſies* will not be admitted into this magazine.

Theſirſt volume of the regiſter will contain, among other curious papers, the Pope's Bull confirming the right to the Weſt-Indies to Spain; and the grant to Cabot and his ſons for diſcovering unknown countries.

CONDITIONS.

I. The magazine will be publiſhed monthly; and conſiſt of fifty-ſix pages, printed on fine paper, and new letter; containing all the variety of the uſeful and entertaining eſſays in proſe and verſe, which is uſual in ſuch publications, and be delivered to ſubſcribers at *half a guinea* a year. This part of the work may be ſubſcribed for ſeparately.

II. Forty-eight pages of ſtate papers, or American hiſtory, will be annexed to the Magazine monthly. This part of the work will alſo be executed on fine paper and a new type, and the pages ſo numbered as to form ſeparate volumes.—The price of the magazine with this addition, making 1248 pages, will be *three dollars* a year.

III. No money is required at the time of ſubſcribing—but the moſt punctual payments will be expected at the end of every ſix months.

☞ Gentlemen of leiſure and ingenuity are requeſted to favour the Proprietors with original eſſays; and all communications addreſſed to the Editor of the American magazine and Univerſal Regiſter, ſent, free of expence, to the Printing-Office of *Francis Childs*, No. 190, Water ſtreet, New-York, will be gratefully received, and duly attended to.

*** The preſent ſubſcribers for the American magazine, who with to be ſupplied alſo with the Regiſter, are deſired to ſignify the ſame to the Printer of this paper, with whom a ſubſcription paper is depoſited.

An ACT *to prevent the* IMPORTATION *of* CONVICTS *into this Commonwealth.*

SECTION I. WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this General Aſſembly by the United States in Congreſs, that a practice has prevailed, for ſome time paſt, of importing felons convict into this ſtate, under various pretences, which ſaid felons convict ſo imported have been ſold and diſperſed among the people of this ſtate, whereby much injury hath been done to the morals, as well as the health, of our fellow citizens: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, that from and after the firſt day of *January* next, no Captain or maſter of any veſſel, or any other perſon, coming into this Commonwealth, by land or by water, ſhall import, or bring with him any perſon who ſhall have been a felon convict, or under ſentence of death, or any other legal diſability incurred by a criminal proſecution, or who ſhall be delivered to him from any priſon or place of confinement, in any place out of the United States.

SECT. II. *AND be it further enacted*, That every Captain or maſter of a veſſel, or any other perſon who ſhall preſume to import, or bring into this Commonwealth, by land or by water, or ſhall ſell or offer for ſale, any ſuch perſon as above deſcribed, ſhall ſuffer three months impriſonment, without bail or mainprize, and forfeit and pay for every ſuch perſon ſo brought and imported, or ſold or offered for ſale, the penalty of fifty pounds current money of *Virginia*, one half to the Commonwealth, and the other half to the perſon who ſhall give information thereof; which ſaid penalty ſhall be recovered by action of debt, or information, in any Court of Record, in which the defendant ſhall be ruled to give ſpecial bail.

PROPOSALS *of the* Gallo-American Society, *Eſtabliſhed at Paris in the year* 1787.

[Tranſlated from the French]

FRANCE has by her arms contributed to confirm the independence of free America. A treaty of commerce founded upon the intereſt of the two countries, muſt unite the more and more intimately.

The moral and political good of the two nations ought to be the object and principal reſult of the commercial connections.

They cannot be extended but by putting it in the power of the two countries to know each other better, in approaching the French individual to the American individual.

Nothing, therefore, is more neceſſary than to fix a point, a centre, where an account of every thing of conſequence which is done in each nation may be collected together. Our ſociety will form this center.

It is neceſſary, for inſtance, that every thing which paſſes in the United States ſhould be known in France, and that every uſeful thing which is done in France ſhould be regiſtered there, that it ſhould be made public, and afterwards, that the ſociety ſhould employ all its influence to cauſe uſeful inſtitutions to be adopted.

Such is one of the objects of the Gallo-American Society, eſtabliſhed at Paris—ſuch are the conſiderations which were the cauſe of its eſtabliſhment.

If a like ſociety be formed in free America, as there is reaſon to hope for ſuch a meaſure, it will be employed in publiſhing in America, every uſeful diſcovery which French genius can make; every thing uſeful which the French Adminiſtration can realiſe.

It would be uſeleſs to particulariſe the advantages which will reſult to the two countries, from the eſtabliſhment of like ſocieties.

It is more neceſſary to indicate the principal objects which are to engage the conſideration of the Gallo-American Society at Paris.

The reciprocal commerce of the two countries will particularly engage the attention of the Society. It will make reſearches which may throw lights upon this commerce, and ſeek after means which may remove all obſtacles to its progreſs.

The ſtate of agricu ture; new canals; uſeful inventions; the progreſs of induſtry, and of the human mind; of the legiſlation, fœderal, political or civil, of the United States: Theſe are the moſt important points, to which the attention of the Society will be directed.

To gain information thereon, the Society will procure from America, gazettes, journals, books, the acts of legiſlation, the journals of Congreſs, &c. and every thing which may ſerve to give lights upon the ſubjects mentioned.

The Society will form correſpondence with the American Societies, which ſhall be employed about uſeful objects: It will receive in its aſſemblies the Americans, whoſe affairs ſhall bring them to France, and whoſe knowledge ſhall enable them to give inſtruction.

On the other hand, to give continued information in Europe on the ſtate of free America, the Society will take all poſſible means to publiſh, either in the gazettes and journals of the Continent, or in publications apart, according to the advice of the aſſembly, the reſult of its reſearches.

The utility of the two worlds: This is the aim of the Society. Every thing which can contribute to this end will engage its attention. It will be completed of men of every country profeſſion, and religion, provided they be capable of a conſtant and ſerious attention to the good of humanity.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.

ADMIRAL GREIG with his ſquadron is ſtill cruizing, or at leaſt was laſt week, off Helſingfors; and this day we have received advices that the Swediſh fleet has at length burſt from its confinement in the port of Sweaborg. We are impatient to know the iſſue, as it is hardly poſſible but a battle muſt enſue.

From the Royal Swediſh Head-Quarters, at Louiſa, Auguſt 11.

THE operations of our army in Finland are ſtopt for want of forage. The army under Baron Van Armfeld had proceeded very near to Frederickſham on the 19th of July, in order to make themſelves maſters of the magazines of that fortreſs; and on the ſame night a ſkirmiſh took place to the diſadvantage of the Ruſſians, and the fortreſs was blocked up on the ſea ſide. On the 27th his Majeſty arrived in the camp, and the place was then blocked up towards Wyburg. This induced the Ruſſian commander of Frederickſham to ſet fire to the ſuburbs, where the magazines were: And thus our object being loſt, the troops were reſhipped, and the King with his army made a retrogade motion.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 20.

BY advices from the Croatian army, poſted in the neighbourhood of Turkiſh Dubicza, dated the 12th inſt. we learn, that the enemy having on the 9th been driven from all their intrenchments in that quarter, with the loſs of five of their cannon, our troops immediately paſſed the Unna, and encamped at the very foot of the fortreſs. On the 11th, towards the evening, the Turks, to the number of between 5 and 6000 men, made repeated attempts to make an impreſſion upon us from that part of the fortreſs where they were ſo ſucceſsful in ſaving it the latter end of laſt April; but they found our foſſe or moat, and the exertion works ſo completely guarded, that they found their ſally fruitleſs, and were themſelves forced to take ſhelter on the hill called Agydo Berdo. Our loſs on the occaſion was but trifling, though we know not yet the amount of it.

BERLIN, September 9.

ORDERS have been ſent to Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia and Pomerania, to prepare the land forces immediately. All officers abſent on leave, or otherwiſe, have received orders to join their reſpective corps, and not to leave them one moment. The deſign, it is ſaid, is to form a line along the frontiers of Poland and of Lithuania, to ſtretch from Breſlaw to Memel.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 25.

OUR cannon foundaries are buſier than ever; thoſe of Lingoumais and of Crenſot, near Mont Cenis, in Burgundy, are working continually; they have caſt and are caſting a number of cannon for the Spaniſh navy, great part of which are already ſent to Spain. In the foundaries of Ingret, between Nantz and Painbeauf, they have caſt during one year 4000 pieces of cannon for the royal navy; thoſe are of different ſizes, but the moſt of them only ſix pounders. To haſten the works and ſave labour, Mr. Perier, the great mechanic, who invented the engine on the Seine at Paris is going to ſet out for Ingret immediately, to erect one there. Mr. Hector, commander of the marine at Breſt, in his way from Paris to Breſt, viſited the foundary at Ingret.

Sept. 23 The guards which have lately ſurrounded the Parliament Palais, quitted their ſituations on Tueſday night; and on Wedneſday morning at 7 o'clock, the members of Parliament reſumed their ſeats. They firſt debated whether they ſhould enregiſter the declaration which ſummoned them to their functions; and they reſolved in the negative, from the general opinion that they had been diſperſed unconſtitutionally, and therefore it would be improper to acknowledge their recall; eſpecially as they had oppoſed every previous meaſure which tended to their diſſolution.

They called for the Lieutenant of the Police, and the commander of the Paris guards, to require of them an account of their conduct ſince the 4th of Auguſt laſt, and to anſwer for their precipitancy in firing upon the people. One of them, the Chevalier Dubois, having refuſed to obey the ſummons, he was ordered to be decreté ſur le champ. The other, M. de Croſne, attended; having been hiſſed, and expoſed to the moſt mortifying inſults from the populace, he appeared before the Parliament. An account of his conduct ſince the 4th of Auguſt was required: And alſo a liſt of the perſons who had been killed by the military within the laſt ten days. His anſwer denied the knowledge of any perſon having been killed; which was enregiſtered, reſerving a right of further inquiry. This day the ſame order will be ſent to M. le Marechal de Biron.

As ſoon as the Parliament returned, the deputation from Brittany, with the twelve members who had been confined in the Baſtile preſented themſelves to congratulate the Parliament on their happy reſtoration. The firſt preſident having declared, that the chamber could not receive any deputation, as they had determined to act with moderation in all their proceedings, the deputies retired, applauding the prudence of Parliament, which forbids the populace to aſſemble in mobs, or to ſhow any marks of joy, by illuminations or otherwiſe, that might lead to riot or diſorder. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, there were laſt night great illuminations about the Palais, and in the place Dauphine; and the people in general were zealous to applaud the meaſure which will prove ſo welcome to the nation at large.

The diſorder which prevailed at the place Dauphine at Paris, on the diſmiſſion of M. de la Moignon, proceeded ſo far as to releaſe a deſerter from the cuſtody of the Marechauſſees, who were conveying him through the ſtreets to the regiment of the Iriſh brigades, and who was to have been ſhot the next day.

Contrary to cuſtom, public report had not magnified the number of killed and wounded in the late affrays. So far from it, it ſeems to increaſe in the general opinion every day, and I believe with reaſon; for beſides the riot in the Rue St. Dominique before the houſe of M. de Brienne, there was another in the Rue Melay, the reſidence of the Chevalier Dubois. Various are the reports concerning the number of the killed and wounded, but they are univerſally allowed to have been very conſiderable in each place. Thirteen of the latter are at the Hotel Dieu. The Pariſians are highly exaſperated againſt the armed watch, who I believe would fare very ill, if great numbers of the Marechauſſee and Swiſs and French guards did not patrol the heart of the city, and keep the populace in awe. They have, however, found means to vent their indignation on the Mareſchal de Biron, into whoſe beautiful gardens they made their way the night before laſt, and committed ravages that amount to five or ſix thouſand pounds ſterling.

MADRID, *July* 28.

THE Miniſters from Pruſſia and England, in conſequence of a report prevailing, that their courts were the cauſe of the war in the north, have formally announced to the court, "that the reports are without foundation, their courts not having entered into the buſineſs.

LONDON, *September* 16.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Auguſt 16.

"ON the 9th inſt. at two o'clock in the morning, a terrible fire broke out in the palace belonging to his Excellency Barbarini, inhabited at that time by the Duke de Sixte Ceſarini. The fire was occaſioned by a wax taper falling upon the alter of the family chapel, where twelve tapers were burning before the reliques of St. Francis the martyr. The progreſs of the fire was ſo rapid as to deſtroy the whole palace, and the ſhops near it; the want of engines, and of people converſant in ſuch buſineſs, contributed to its ſpread; for it laſted two whole days; every thing was burnt, the valuable furniture, trinkets, ſilver, and ſix thouſand ſcudis in bills. Four bodies only have been found under the ruins. The Duke Ceſarini, his conſort, and children were ſaved by getting on the roof of the houſe of one of their domeſtics, who aſſiſted their eſcape. The houſe of Barbarini, to add to the diſaſter, have inſiſted on the palace being rebuilt as it was, ſince the fire was occaſioned by neglect, and the expence amounting to more than 100 000 ſcudis, will fall upon the Duke Ceſarini."

The following ſketch of the life of a boy, not yet twelve years of age, from his ungovernable diſpoſition for rambling, is truly ſingular. His parents, now reſiding near Smithfield, affirm, that from five years of age it coſt them more for ſeeking him when ſtrayed, than for his maintenance all the other parts of his life; as from that period he has never remained with them a month. After numerous excurſions in and about the metropolis, with drovers, &c. till ſeven years of age, he ſtrayed to Birmingham, and from thence to Wrexham in Wales, where his parents originally came from; from whence he was by ſome relatives ſent back in a waggon to his parents in London; his next journey was to Liverpool, from thence to Ireland, back to Briſtol in a merchant ſhip as a cabin boy; from thence to France, where leaving his ſhip, and being diſappointed in a country excurſion, he prevailed upon ſome gentlemen at the Engliſh hotel there to pay his paſſage in the packet, mentioning his long abſence from his parents, &c. He left the gentlemen at Dover the ſame evening they came over; and as they heard he had engaged with a hop planter there, they took the pains on their arrival in town to acquaint his parents of his ſituation. His father immediately went down, but arrived juſt time enough to learn that this reſtleſs ſubject had but an hour before gone off to Holland in a ſmugging veſſel.

Extract of a letter from Naples, September 16.

"The differences between the Italian ſtates and the renegadoes of Barbary are again renewed. The Tuniſian and Algerine corſairs are again at ſea, and make prodigious inroads upon trade. Some effectual ſtep muſt ſoon be taken to check thoſe Barbarians, whoſe inſult is beyond all example. The ſtate of Tripoli is the only one of theſe Mahometan powers that ſeem at all diſpoſed to keep his faith. How long it may laſt is however uncertain."

Sept. 17 The parties concerned in the new plot againſt the Prince of Orange, ſeem to be of the firſt rank; they have made a contract for 4000 horſes, and enliſted above 6000 fuſileers, which were to fall on the Orange party at the fair time, which was to be in the latter end of this month. A Mr. W. a principal horſe-dealer, and a Mr. De V--t--s, who was to be the Colonel of the horſe, have been removed from Amſterdam under a guard to the Hague; and between Tueſday and Wedneſday, above one hundred ſuſpicious people have been taken into cloſe confinement.

The Hoſpodar of Maurojeni having had ſufficient addreſs to prevail on the Greeks to take arms and enter the field in behalf of the Turks, is another fatal ſtroke to the ambitious views of the allied Imperialiſts, and will perhaps convince them that they muſt poſtpone their humane intention of extirpating the Turks from Europe, until a more convenient opportunity.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Auguſt 15.

"We hear that by the mediation of Spain, it has been agreed upon that the Neapolitan jennet ſhall be preſented, with the uſual ceremonies, to the Pope, on the 8th of next month."

A correſpondent on the Continent ſends us the following advice in a letter juſt received from him:

"To the Politicians on this ſide of the water the political hemiſphere ſeems to gather clouds which foreboades a ſtorm that muſt be uniformly felt throughout Europe. I confeſs, for my own part, that, from what I can ſee and hear in the firſt circles, it ſeems to me ſcarcely poſſible that the enſuing ſpring at fartheſt ſhould not prove the ſeaſon of an univerſal war."

Sept 25. An incident happened lately at a church not an hundred miles from Piccadilly, which affords a proof that people ought to put their words properly together or keep them properly ſaparated. While the parſon was praying for the Queen, a dog in the church began to bark--"Beſeech thee to bleſs our gracious Queen Charlotte,"--*turn out that dog*--"his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales," &c.

A veſſel arrived at Leith from Peterſburgh, yeſterday ſe'nnight, brings advice, that when ſhe left that place about four weeks ſince, two ſhips of the line and three frigates came out of Cronſtadt to join the Ruſſian fleet lying at Revel, which was increaſing in number very faſt; that they ſaw two frigates, which they ſuppoſed to be Swedes, near Revel, which had been reconnoitering the Ruſſian fleet. That, when they ſailed from the Sound on the 28th ult. the Ruſſian ſquadron from Archangel, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line and one or two frigates, had the day before arrived, that the Ruſſian ſhips that had been in the Sound were in Copenhagen road; and that the Daniſh ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line were fitting out, and nearly ready at Copenhagen. They likewiſe report, that a large Swediſh Weſt-India ſhip was taken by a Ruſſian cutter, and brought into Elſineur, and next day ſent to Copenhagen.

Extract of a letter from Tralee, September 11.

"A very extraordinary circumſtance happened in this country laſt week, which has given riſe to a variety of fooliſh conjectures and ſuperſtitious abſurdities. Mr Brown, of Iverah, on Monday morning laſt left his family (he being in full health, and uncommon good ſpirits) and went to one Toomey, a carpenter in the neighbourhood, whom he prevailed on to take his meaſure, and inſiſted that a coffin, handſomely ornamented, and ſuitable to his ſize, ſhould be ſent home on Tueſday evening, as he was convinced he would die on Thurſday.

"Mr Brown having returned home, he prepared the family for the viſit of the unwelcome ſtranger, apprized his wife of his certain death, gave the neceſſary directions for his funeral, had his coffin laid by his bed ſide, and ſpent from Tueſday to Thurſday with the Curate of the pariſh, in the ſolemn duties of a good Chriſtian. Mr Brown being of a paſſionate temper was indulged by his wife in what appeared to her diſagreeably ridiculous, and on Wedneſday night he lay in a ſhroud, and was adorned with other inſignia befitting the gloomy pageant.

"On Thurſday morning, about ſix o'clock, Mr. Brown made his final exit according to his prediction, and expired without a groan. Mr Brown ſerved in the Pruſſian army, was a robuſt man, of a ſtudious turn, and aged about 54; of a reſpectable family in the north, and greatly eſteemed by the neighbouring gentry. His circumſtances being on the decline, Lord Kenmare, has humanely promiſed his protection to his two fine boys, whom he has left to mourn the extraordinary cataſtrophe."

October 2. A ſquadron will certainly be ſent to the Eaſt Indies, conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, and four large frigates: Sir John Jervis is the officer nominated to the command, and the Crown ſhip of the line is intended for his flag.

Oct. 6. A naval force is now determined to be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Hood and Admiral Gower, both Lords of the Admiralty, and profeſſional men, have inſiſted upon the neceſſity of it, which will certainly be carried into execution.

It is to be apprehended that the treaty into which his Pruſſian Majeſty has entered with our government is to ſerve a preſent purpoſe. Though not ſubſidized, he has the advantage in the treaty. It is made at a time, when it is very likely that he will be involved in a war, and when Great Britain is at peace, and likely to remain ſo.

Poland, and the diſorders in the diet, will end the ſame as ever. With unabating fury, the Poles aſſert their right to chooſe a King; and contending armies of 150 000 men will take care, that if the improvement of a country is his object, there ſhall be enough for him to improve.

The lateſt accounts from Stockholm, adviſe, that orders have been ſent to Pomerania to embark 1600 men out of 2400 infantry, and 100 out of 200 artillery, for Scania, and they have detained at Stralſond 70 merchants ſhips to tranſport them thither. The marine is not neglected; four ſhips of the line are equipping at Carliſcroon to re enforce the fleet, beſides the five already fit for ſea.

The cabinet of Verſailles reſolved to comply with this requiſition, and the troops that were wanted were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice.

Extract of a letter from Chatham Oct 3.

"Yeſterday orders were received here for the Crown, guardſhip, of 64 guns, commanded by Captain Pole, which is to be paid off on Monday next) to be fitted for foreign ſervice at this port, for the reception of a flag officer.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Auguſt 28.

"The Queen's frigate la Kergopuicte, of 24 guns, arrived about two leagues below this city the 23th, with the officers who are marked by Admiral Greig, as delinquents in the action with the Swedes, to wait her royal pleaſure. Orders were this day ſent down for them to be delivered on board the hulks at Cronſtadt, where they are to be put in chains, with an iron collar round their necks, in which condition they are doomed to perpetual ſlavery. The names of theſe unfortunate men are not publiſhed, in complaiſance to their friends, ſome of them being of noble families. Their whole number are ſeventeen Captains and other officers. It is complained that the commander in chief has been too ſevere in his allegation, and that an inquiry ought to have taken place; but you ſee what fate and the will of an arbitrary Sovereign can do! It is however, believed, that if the war ſhould end quickly with the Swedes, which may probably be the caſe, ſome remiſſion of their ſentence may take place, and that a milder puniſhment may be inflicted on men who perhaps erred only from a defect of judgment."

We are ſorry to find, that the triple alliance entered into between England, Pruſſia, and Holland, is likely to produce other alliances of a more extenſive and formidable nature. The moment the cabinets of France and Spain diſcovered that England and Pruſſia were on the point of ſigning the treaty of alliance recently concluded between the two latter courts, the Quadruple Confederacy, which was on the tapis ſome months ago, was revived by Mons. de Montmorin and Count de Blanca; and, by the laſt mail, we are aſſured, that the news of the final completion of this dangerous and important meaſure is daily expected at Verſailles from Peterſburgh and Copenhagen.

Some months ago, ſo ſanguine were the Vienna politicians of ſucceſs againſt the Turks, that they had even ſettled how Conſtantinople was to be watched and lighted, which they agreed ſhould be in the manner of London and Paris; and theſe reveries were even publiſhed in ſome of the German Gazettes. But Conſtantinople is ſtill likely to remain in the dark.

The following is a proof that no fortune, however ample, will ſecure its poſſeſſor from poverty, while the paths of vice and infamy are purſued: A few days ago died in priſon, Charles Anderſon, who had been confined for upwards of four years for debt. In the early part of his life he married the daughter of a Weſt-India merchant; with whom he received a fortune of 12,000l per annum. Although his lady was poſſeſſed of every rational and perſonal attraction that could give felicity to the conjugal ſtate, yet, unfortunately for him and her, he in a ſhort time conceived ſuch an unconquerable averſion to his own home, as to abandon his wife and reſide at Paris. Here he lived for ſeveral years, immerſed in diſſipation and debauchery, totally unſolicitous about his lady. He kept ſeveral women, on whom he profuſely laviſhed away his fortune. After ſeven years abſence, the dreadful effects of a diſſipated life began ſo far to operate, as to induce him to form a reſolution to return to his native country, and live with his much injured wife the remainder of his days. With this view he arrived in England; but happening to call at a certain hotel, where he met with a beautiful demirep, he was ſo faſcinated with her charms, that in the ardour of his paſſion he made her the moſt liberal overtures, which ſhe readily accepted. He immediately gave orders for his baggage to be re ſhipped, and conveyed his new miſtreſs to the Continent. Having by his perfidy occaſioned the death of his wife, who died of a broken heart, and having waſted the whole of his fortune by his extravagant debaucheries, he returned to England, where he contracted debts, which not being able to pay, he was arreſted and ſent to goal, where he continued in great diſtreſs till the hour of his death.

DUBLIN, *October* 3.

A GREAT number of felons have been brought to New-gate within theſe few days paſt, to be tranſported to Britiſh America, for the taking away of whom the right honourable the Lord Mayor has engaged the ſnow diſpatch, of North Yarmouth, Captain Debenham, burthen 200 tons, on board which veſſel 200 of theſe unhappy people are to be embarked about the 15th inſt. to be landed at the firſt port ſhe can make in Nova-Scotia. The fate of unfortunate convicts on former occaſions, as mentioned in the newſpapers, is too

great a reflection on the humanity of the nation, and so diſgraceful an infringement of the laws of nations, as to need no repitition. The freight allowed the ſhip is 5l 17s 6d per head, which, added to the uſual mode of ſelling them as *indented ſervants*, will leave a great profit to thoſe who are concerned

BASSETERRE, Oct. 29.

Extract of a letter St. Euſtatius to a gentleman here, October 22.

"BY authentic accounts from Martinique we are informed, that Count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of two millions of livers for the uſe of government: That body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes; the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond (of which there was a large number) 20 Joes each, and the moſt inconſiderable ſhop keepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the *free gift* was paid at the point of the *bayonet*. This is law, mais pas juſtice!"

BOSTON, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this town, September, 1788.

"IF the fatality of this climate was more generally known, I think it would deter the mechanics of the nothern ſtates from venturing hither—more eſpecially if they knew how poorly they were paid for their labour It is true they have nominally more than double wages here, but they are paid in ſuch truck and trumpery, which, if it could be realized, would not produce one half the real value they receive at home; and three fourths who ſpent their ſummers here, leave their bones, and the fruits of their labour to their employers, who plant them as cheaply as you do potatoes, and much in the ſame manner, though I believe not ſo many in a hole, as they have got ground enough for the purpoſe; and it is my opinion, that the grave digger in Savannah is the moſt independent planter in the ſtate of Georgia."

Captain Helme, arrived here from Malaga, informs, that the Algerines are out in conſiderable numbers; and alſo three Portugueſe men of war to protect trade.

SHELBURNE, Nov. 10.

HIS Excellency Governor Parr has been pleaſed, by proclamation, further to prolong the importation of the following articles, from the United States, for the ſpace of 6 months, commencing the 18th inſtant November, viz

"Staves, heading-boards, neat cattle, ſheep, poultry, or live ſtock of any ſort, bread biſquit, flour, peaſe, beans, wheat, rice, rye, and Indian corn; by Britiſh ſubjects and Britiſh built ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burmuda, to his friend in this city, dated 3d Nov. 1788.

"WE have a change of Governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our late one has orders to garriſon the iſland, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways neceſſary; but for what reaſon I cannot tell We have a great quantity of military ſtores ately arrived, and a greater ſupply expected with a number of troops, and three guard ſhips of 40 guns each"

RICHMOND, December 18.

Extract of a letter dated Montgomery, Nov. 24 1788

"A CURIOUS rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harriſon the father and two ſons, was attacked by ſeven Indians, all of whom except one, was only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians was ſhot down at the firſt fire; and one of the white men was ſoon after wounded with an arrow: The Indians then advanced with their tomahawks another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a rifle ball and a forth ſtabbed frequently with a ſcalping knife, when in cloſe quarters with young Harriſon. The remaining three immediately retreated; leaving our two young heroes maſters of the field, and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him ſafe into the ſettlement."

Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1788.

This is to inform the merchants and others that the Southern Mail, ſuppoſed to have been robbed on the 22d November, between Wilmington and Elkton, was found in the woods, Near the place, *unopened*, and upon examination it appears that there is nothing loſt

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held laſt Tueſday ſen'night for the trial of criminals, the following were brought to the bar, to wit:

William Brown from Monongalia, for grand larceny, acquitted.

John Huſton from Nanſemond, for manſlaughter, acquitted.

Thomas Vowles and Matthias Welſh, for grand larceny, burnt in the hand.

William Jenkins from Dinwiddie, for horſe-ſtealing, guilty.

Katharine Krull, for murder, guilty.

Arthur Farley, and Matthew Farley, jun. from Powhatan, for murder, guilty.

Thomas Williamſon from Henrico, for murder, guilty.

John Pratter Walker from Prince George, for felony, acquitted.

On the ſixth inſtant was married, FRANCIS WHITING, Eſquire of Glouceſter, to Miſs POLLY FOX, of ſaid county

On Friday laſt, departed this life after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. MILES HUNTER, Printer of Peterſburg.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Favouret, Stobo, Philadelphia.
Brig Molly Watſon Jerſey
Sloop Ann, Darrel Turks-Iſland.
Polly, Weaver, New-York

CLEARANCES.

Ship Bowman Butler, London,
Active, Powell, Liverpool.
Minerva, Johnſon, Oſtend.
Brig Lovely Ann, Vouſden, Dublin.
Suſannah, Bogle, Jamaica
Sloop General Waſhington, Almy, Rhode-Iſland.
Salem, Mumford, Philadelphia.
Venus, Morgan, ditto.
Nancy, Goffagan, Philadelphia.

MEDICINES

Juſt imported in the Ship BETSEY, *Capt.* COLLEY, *from London,*
AND FOR SALE BY
HUNT & ADAMS,
At their MEDICINE-STORES *in Richmond and Williamſburg.*

RED Bark; Jeſuits ditto; Spirits Nitre; Balſam Capivi; Spaniſh Flies; Sugar Candy; Red and white calomel; Cream Tarter; Vitriol; Tarter; Opium; Muſk; Glauber Salts; Gum Guaiacum; Jalop; Iſinglaſs; Laudinum Drops; Eſſence Pepper Mint: Salad Oil; Quickſilver; Oil Cinnamon; Muſk Calomel; Rhubarb; Britiſh Oil; Bateman's Drops; Jeſuits Drops; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balſam; Scot's Pills; Balſam Honey; Daffys; Vials; Corks; Gallipots, &c. and all ſorts of Patent Medicines and Drugs of the beſt quality.

December 9, 1788

RICHMOND, December 4, 1778.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Mr. GABRIEL GALT, dec late of this city, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment as the accounts muſt otherwiſe be put into the hands of an Attorney. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are alſo requeſted to bring them in, that proviſion may be made for the payment of them.

DAVID LAMBERT,
JACOB EGE, } *Adm'rs.*

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 29th of December inſtant,

A LOT in Hanover town, lately occupied by Bartlett Anderſon, Eſq; on which is a ſtore houſe with two convenient rooms below and two above, with an excellent cellar, a large well built lumber houſe, ſtable, kitchen, &c. The lot well paled in. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, and the intereſted will be remitted if the principal is punctually paid. Tobacco, or public ſecurities, will be received at their value, and a diſcount of 10 per cent will be allowed for prompt payment

M. ANDERSON.

December 6, 1788.

THE *Copartnerſhip of* CROUCH & ROCK *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid cocern are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment as no further indulgence can be given by.*

CROUCH & ROCK.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber informs the publick, that he means to open ſchool in the town of York, the ſecond week in January next, where reading, writing, ſimple arithmetick, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and practical ſurveying, geography, with the uſe of the globes will be taught according to the moſt approved methods, alſo the art of Book-Keeping.

Perſons wiſhing to have their children inſtructed in theſe uſeful branches of knowledge, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to the improvement of thoſe intruſted to the care of the ſubſcriber. The terms of tuition will be ſuch as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who chooſe to ſend their children.

Three or four young gentlemen may be accommodated by the ſubſcriber with board, waſhing and lodging at a very moderate price, and as there are many other perſons who would engage in the ſame buſineſs in the town, makes no doubt but any number of young gentlemen may be accommodated to the ſatisfaction of their parents.

PATE WILLS.

York-Town, December 9, 1788.

A FARMER.

A SINGLE *man who is maſter of his buſineſs, can* HEDGE, DITCH, PLOUGH, *&c. Will find employment and good wages by applying to me at Archer's Hill near Peterſburg.*

JERMAN BAKER.

December 17, 1788.

MYER DERKHEIM,

INFORMS *his cuſtomers and the public (that he has removed to a houſe on the top of Shockoe-hill, the property of Mrs. Gautier, and oppoſite the Governour's) where they ſtill may be furniſhed with candles and ſoap at the uſual price, viz. The beſt turpentine ſoap, at 9d. the ſingle pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen ſtuff in exchage for ſoap.*

Any perſon finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

MAIL ROBBERY!

IN the mail made up in Peterſburg, Virginia, the 14th ult. which was robbed near the Head of Elk, the 22d, were two letters, incloſing the following final ſettlement certificates, and bills of exchange.

No 16—	N. Carolina,	John Hall, 5th December, 1785	352 dollars. 26th June, 1782.
91589—	do.	John Summers, 1ſt February	400 dollars 1ſt January, 1783
91931—	do.	Thomas Clarke, 1ſt February	117-45 dollars, 1ſt January
91588—	do.	do 1ſt February,	173-30 dollars. 15th Nov.
78966—	Virginia,	Jeſſe Holbrook, 4th Aug. 1784,	53 10 dollars, 1ſt Jan. 1787.
79709—	do.	William Hick, 9th Auguſt,	58-86 dollars, 1ſt January.

1154 8-90 Dollars.

1ſt, 2d, and 3d. of Kellock & Morriſon's bills on Roe, Reid, & Irving of London, dated in Peterſburg, Virginia the 11th of November, 1788, at 60 days ſight for £ 200 and £ 300 ſterling, payable to John M. Taylor.

The public are intreated to beware of the villains, ſhould the above be offered for ſale, and a generous reward will be given to thoſe who may be inſtrumental in the recovery of the whole, or any part, the bills of exchange can be of no uſe to the holders, payment being ſtopped in London.

In caſe of detection information is requeſted to be lodged with Meſſrs. Hay, Stevenſon, & Co New-York, Mr John M Taylor, Philadelphia; Mr. John Hollins, Baltimore; Meſſrs. Drinkal & Elkrigne, Richmond; Meſſrs. Newall & Mieur, Charleſtown, South Carolina; or to Archibald Gracie, or Kellock & Morriſon, Peterſburg

Peterſburg, December 6, 1788

TO BE SOLD,

At Glouceſter Court-houſe on the firſt Monday in January next if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT TWENTY
LIKELY NEGROES,
SEVERAL
PLOUGH HORSES;
AND THE STOCKS OF
CATTLE & HOGS,

Belonging to the eſtate of the late Lewis Burwell of Glouceſter.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date if not punctually paid. A diſcount of 10 per cent will be allowed for ready money.—Creditors with adjuſted claims may purchaſe as ready money bidders.

JOHN PAGE, acting Ex'or.

At the above time and place the ſubſcriber will ſell a number of fine blooded

MARES & COLTS,

And his High-blooded imported Stud HORSE

SAMPSON,

For caſh or tobacco. Alſo the ſeveral tracts of LAND *formerly advertiſed.*

JOHN PAGE, of Roſewell.

December 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intending to the Weſt Indies, for a few months requeſts ſuch as are indebted to him, to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have demands will be pleaſed to give in their accounts that they may be adjuſted. During his abſence the buſineſs will be carried on to its uſual extent, under the direction of Mr. ALEXANDER DIACK.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Dec. 1, 1788.

TAKEN up on South river, in Auguſta county, a ſorrel MARE, a natural trotter, about 13 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, two ſmall ſaddle marks on the near ſide, the paſtern joint of the off four foot is thicker than common. Appraiſed to £ 8

JOHN FINLY.

POETRY.

PERRIN and LUCETTE.

LOOK to-day, and see how fleeting
Are the present happy hours;
The falling leaves proclaim around us,
To-morrow may not e'er be ours.

See the bird, by gun just wounded,
Tott'ring stands on yonder tree,
Know, sweet youth, that life's uncertain,
It's fate, alas! mine soon may be.

Should death unkindly take you from me,
My only love in earth lay low;
Could life with these then be a-blessing?
Thoughts of you, and years of woe!

What you say, my heart agrees to,
Gentle Perrin softly said—
Parents are too slow in fixing—
Loss of time can't be repaid.

Youth and age, how widely distant,
Youth so warm, and age so cold—
The morning-sun, that's kindly cheering,
His beams to-morow may with hold.

Shortly to yon church let's hasten,
In Hymen's bands unite in one,
Till by time's all mowing sickle
The blissful knot shall be undone.

Far, far off, may be that moment,
That dissolves our love's long growth,
And the stroke that takes life from us,
Give one parting pang to both.

Our mutual wishes now let's hasten,
Of the present moments sure;
The morning sun, that's kindly cheering,
An unseen cloud may soon obscure.

H——.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

[For the amusement of all those who stand indebted to the printer for TWO, THREE, *and* FOUR *years papers—and who have been frequently called upon for payment.]*

A PARA DUN.

TO *dun*—or not to *dun?* That is the question,
Whether 'tis better that the *purse* should suffer;
(From lack of cash) by baneful emptiness;
Or by a *gentle dun* to fill it up;
To *dun* to *get the money*—and be enabled
To *live*—and *pay our debts*—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished To *dun* to be *deny'd*—
Deny'd—with "CALL AGAIN"—Ay, there's the rub—
For in that "*call again*," what evils come—
What disappointment—sore chagrin—and woe—
What time is wasted—and what shoes are worn
In consequence—must give us pain.
——————It is this—
That makes so many debts not worth collecting;
'Tis this that sickens business to despair—
And keps from HONEST LABOR its *reward.*

While thus in language of complaint—we speak,
We don't forget our many, many FRIENDS—
To THEM a debt of gratitude we owe!—
To THEM our gratitude we freely pay—
Buoy'd by their kindness still our bark shall sail,
Enjoy the pleasing CALM—*nor dread the boist'rous* CALL.

From the ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

HAVING accidentally heard that Dr Parry, an ingenious physician at Bath had discovered a method of suspending madness for a short time, we determined to mention it in our journal; but wishing, as far as in our power, not to convey any intelligence to the public, but what is authentic, we wrote to Doctor Parry on the subject, and have received the following answer.

To the Editor of the Analytical Review.

SIR

IT is now a year and a half, since, from circumstaces of analogy I discovered a method of suspending, in many instances, mania, head-ach vertigo, convulsions and hysterical complaints, by a mechanical operation. The method I allude to, is stopping by means of their fingers or thumbs, one or both of the common trunks of the carotid* arteries. Where the proxysm is recent this method generally succeeds almost instantaneously like magic, and the symptoms disappear as long as the pressure is continued, but, for the most part, immediately return as soon as it is removed. I cannot now relate to you all the consequences of this operation; but I may observe, in general, that it has led me to a practice in the disorders which I have mentioned, particularly in those called nervous, which is totally opposite to that commonly employed, and infinitely more successful.

It is my intention to enlarge something more on this subject in a paper which I mean to prepare either for one of the medical societies in London, or for one which some of my friends have lately instituted in Gloucestershire. But it would take a volume to relate all the facts which this discovery seems to explain, and the consequences to which it leads.

C. H. PARRY.

Bath, May 16, 1788

* Arteries on each side of the neck which serve to convey the blood from the heart to the brain.

At NORFOLK,
FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

KITTY,

JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 190 hogsheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the address of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD at the low freight of 6l. sterling per ton of four hogsheads, delivered along side

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *KITTY*,

And other VESSELS,

An extensive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

THE Visitors, and Governours, of the University of WILLIAM & MARY, are requested to meet in the Convocation Chamber, on the third Tuesday in January next (exclusive of other matters of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the College) the appointment of a principal, and an assistant grammar master, will take place at the ensuing meeting.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

Williamsburg, November 18, 1788.

Extract of the statute entituled "A statute establishing a grammar school."

Let therefore a grammar school be established and kept in the College.—There shall be two Professors; the first of whom shall be stiled Professor of Humanity, and shall receive a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and the second shall be stiled assistant Professor of Humanity shall receive a salary of eighty pounds per annum, shall reside in the College, and shall have the benefit of the commons in College

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, C C.

N. B. Gentlemen who incline to offer for either of the above Professorships are desired to attend the Convocation at the meeting in January next.

W. R. C. C

At a Court of Admiralty held at the CAPITOL in Williamsburg, the 17th day of October, 1788

RETURN being made on the citation issued in the suit commenced in this court by Michael James and Vincent Gray, against the schooner Surprise; that the master or owner of the said vessel was not found, and no person appearing to claim. It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confessed, unless the party interested shall appear and shew cause to the contrary on the 16th day of December next.

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Register.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,

Upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will please apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houses in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public securities, lands and slaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To those inclining to buy the property will be shewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of York county on the 22d ult. a runaway named DAVID who says that he belongs to TINEY COCKE of Powhatan county, who is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamsburg, November 28, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By the Honorable BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, by their resolution of the 19th and 22d of the present month, require the Executive to notify the times and places for appointing electors to choose a President, and for choosing representatives to serve this state in Congress; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby making known to all persons whom it may concern, that the time for appointing electors to choose a President is fixed to be on the first Wednesday in January next, and the time for choosing Representatives on the second day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the said elections are the Court-houses of the several counties.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant-Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of November, 1788.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

[The Printers in this state are requested to publish the foregoing in their respective newspapers, for three weeks successively.]

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houses above the courthouse

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for curing Musty Wine casks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true story of a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a singular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code,
viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.